EXHIBIT 4

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1 (Case called)

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MR. KREINDLER: Good afternoon, your Honor, Jim Kreindler for the Ashton plaintiffs, and I'm one of the cochairs of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee.

MS. FLOWERS: Jodi Flowers on behalf of the Burnett plaintiffs and the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee.

MR. CARTER: Good afternoon, your Honor, Sean Carter on behalf of the Federal Insurance plaintiffs and the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee.

MR. GOLDMAN: Good afternoon, your Honor Jerry Goldman on behalf of the O'Neill plaintiffs and the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee.

MR. COTTREAU: Good afternoon, your Honor, Steve Cottreau for Dubai Islamic Bank.

MR. KELLOGG: Good afternoon, your, Michael Kellogg on behalf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

MR. ENGLERT: Good afternoon, your Honor, Roy Englert for the Saudi High Commission.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I understand that there are some other counsel in the room who may wish to be heard. For anybody else who has not made an appearance, if you do wish to be heard, that's fine. I would just ask that you identify yourself both by your name and by the case that you're working on.

The purpose of today's conference is to touch base on

where we find ourselves. As you know, I issued a status conference order on the 17th that identified four areas for discussion. So what I thought I would do was just remind everybody about what I want to talk about, and then we can proceed from there.

I'd like to begin by discussing the new cases that have been filed against Saudi Arabia. As recently as moments ago another case has been filed, the Homer case. In addition to the consolidated amended complaint, we have the Ashton complaint, we have four complaints filed by the same counsel. The lead case is I think Aguilar.

There are a series of cases that were filed that were identified in my conference order. I want to talk about those new cases and get my hands around that issue. Related to the new cases I want to talk about the role of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee and make sure that everything is working as it needs to be for that purpose and as we fold in these new cases.

I want to discuss the anticipated motion to dismiss brought by Saudi Arabia and how that will be affected. I know we had a June 1 date to move to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint, but we now have additional complaints that are coming in and how we are going to handle those complaints.

And then I thought I would just conclude by touching base on discovery in the earlier filed cases and see where

1 | things stand with that.

Why don't we begin and maybe I will ask Mr. Kellogg to begin. And we can just talk about where things stand from your perspective with respect to the complaints that are filed against Saudi Arabia.

MR. KELLOGG: Thank you, your Honor.

As you know, there have been many letters and orders back and forth since the time of the remand and even preceding the remand, all of which were endorsed by the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee and assumed that there was going to be one consolidated complaint by the various plaintiffs' groups represented by the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee. There was no suggestion that there was going to be a separate complaint that was filed after the deadline that this Court established for serving on us the consolidated amended complaint.

THE COURT: Can I interrupt you for one legal question, which a statute of limitations question. I am just trying to get a sense of, for how long is the possible window that cases against Saudi Arabia might be filed? Do you have an answer? I assume that's going to be one of your motion issues.

MR. KELLOGG: I believe, your Honor, that Congress extended the statute of limitations to 2019, so there could potentially be more cases filed.

But our goal in dealing with the remand was to have a single consolidated complaint, that we would file a single

consolidated motion to dismiss against we, the Kingdom. The Saudi High Commission would file its own motions to dismiss.

That was a goal that we shared, we thought, by the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee and endorsed by this Court.

All the orders talked about a single pleading, a single complaint, and a complaint by all the plaintiffs. The goal has been disrupted now because the Ashton plaintiffs have filed the complaint that is quite a bit different from the consolidated amended complaint. It contains different allegations. And that's distinct from the other complaints, new complaints which the Court has rightly indicated are tagalong actions that are really just embracing the consolidated amended complaint.

THE COURT: Have you looked at the Homer complaint or the Aguilar complaint? The Homer one was the one I just noticed was filed maybe a couple of hours ago.

MR. KELLOGG: It was filed while I was walking to the courthouse today, your Honor. I have not looked at it. I am told that it's mainly a cut and paste. As long as they are tagalong, it doesn't make that much difference to our objective of having a single organized proceeding.

But the Ashton complaint really does, and it's out of time. It was supposed to be served on us March 1, a single consolidated complaint, all through the letter exchange and the letters were signed by the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee of

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which counsel for Ashton plaintiffs is a member. There was no hint, no suggestion that we were going to get a separate complaint out of the blue, and we were proceeding in good faith.

We decided not to file an opposition to the motions to amend because we were going to have this nice package and we were going to respond to it on June 1. That has been undermined by Mr. Kreindler.

And the reason he says he can do this is because the Court's orders requiring the consolidated amended complaint only apply to those who had already sued Saudi Arabia. that's doubly wrong. First of all, the orders talked about all The Plaintiffs' Executive Committee was plaintiffs. representing all the plaintiffs who were covered under the umbrella of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee. The Ashton plaintiffs did sue Saudi Arabia back in 2014. They were part of the consolidated amended complaint which was filed in 2014 and denied by Judge Daniels. They were part of the appeal that went to the Second Circuit. They were part of the remand and they were on all of the letters. And our position is that it is simply too late for them to come in with significantly different allegations that we are now going to have to try to deal with in the motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: I'll ask Mr. Kreindler to tell me his view

on this. I confess that I have not compared the consolidated amended complaint to the Ashton complaint, so forgive me for my ignorance. The grounds on which Saudi Arabia is going to move, presumably, since it will be a motion to dismiss, will be legal grounds. Can you explain to me, if you are able to, why the motion that you would file against the consolidated amended complaint would not be equally applicable to the Ashton complaint?

MR. KELLOGG: Well, because they have added a number of different specific allegations and so we will have to respond separately to those, presumably in a separate motion to dismiss against that complaint, which will complicate the process.

First of all, we have to go through the very long consolidated amended complaint, compare it against the complaint we just got this week, and figure out which allegations are significantly different that are going to require a separate response. We have identified dozens, already, of specific allegations that are not contained in the consolidated amended complaint.

THE COURT: What relief would you be seeking from the Court? Set aside the fact that you might have assumed that the Ashton claims have been brought in the consolidated amended complaint and maybe there was a miscommunication or maybe it was something worse than that. What's the remedy at this

point?

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MR. KELLOGG: One remedy which we would ask is to simply dismiss the Ashton complaint as untimely and allow them to join in the consolidated amended complaint. I would note that many, if not most, of the Ashton plaintiffs are already part of the consolidated amended complaint insofar as they are members of the putative O'Neill class, which is on the consolidated amended complaint.

If they think that there are additional allegations that the consolidated amended complaint did not cover and that are critical to the case, then we can have yet another revised amended consolidated complaint that puts them all in one place or they can perhaps do an addendum to the existing consolidated amended complaint and we will set a new schedule for responding to that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I have questions for you about some of the other complaints, but maybe it makes sense for me to speak with Mr. Kreindler about the Ashton complaint and finish this topic.

MR. KREINDLER: Thank you, your Honor. Let me address your first three topics: The Plaintiffs' Executive Committee, the Ashton complaint, and how our committee intends to handle additional lawsuits which could be filed until 2019.

THE COURT: I am going to stop you because I want to focus on Ashton right now because that's what we were talking

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MR. KREINDLER: Here is the situation on the Ashton complaint. Our committee had the same understanding and we have been on the same page from the beginning here. The Ashton plaintiffs — and we represent the family members of 850 people who were killed and 1,500 injury cases — have never sued Saudi Arabia. We have not been part of any complaint against Saudi Arabia.

With the passage of JASTA, we clearly have the right to assert our claim. Speaking for the committee, our committee always had the same understanding and apparently there has been a misunderstanding with the defendant.

As your Honor knows, the two complaints that were filed 14 years ago were the Federal Insurance complaint and the O'Neill complaint. The O'Neill complaint alleges a class action, but of course there is no class that's been certified. Those are the two cases that have been proceeding against Saudi Arabia up to the Second Circuit, back to the district court, to the Second Circuit. Those are the two cases that were remanded for an amended complaint. Those are the two cases where complaints had been filed and been litigated.

We always believed that the schedule, the June 1 date and your Honor's orders referred to the two cases against Saudi Arabia that have been before the Court and did not refer to new cases that could be brought by thousands of people who have

never sued Saudi Arabia.

Now, as your Honor noted and Mr. Kellogg just confirmed, the Ashton complaint is different from the complaint filed by the original two cases, Federal Insurance, O'Neill, and joined in by Burnett. And we have an absolute right, having never sued Saudi Arabia, to present our case and present it in the matter we see fit.

On the timing issue, I spoke with Michael Kellogg. We tried to talk Friday. I think we wound up speaking Saturday. But I said, we are filing our complaint. If you consent to it being an amendment of Ashton, we can be, effectively, on the same briefing schedule and take whatever time you would like to study the complaint and decide if you want to consent. If you don't consent, it's a new complaint, a standalone complaint, as we have every right to bring, and then it's up to Saudi Arabia to decide whether to accept service or require us to serve the usual way. Obviously, if Saudi Arabia consents to it being an amendment to the original Ashton complaint, we can be on the same briefing schedule and there will be two briefs.

In terms of additional cases, the committee has agreed that for all new cases, for anyone who wants to join in this litigation and adopt a complaint, we are using the Federal Insurance/O'Neill/Burnett complaint for everyone to sign onto. So it's our expectation that as these new cases join, the Court will have before it only two complaints down from the 20 or so

complaints that have been filed, and it's entirely up to Saudi Arabia to decide whether to consent to being an amendment or not, and we will act accordingly.

THE COURT: Why does Ashton need to have a standalone complaint? What's unique about the facts of Ashton that are not covered by the consolidated amended complaint? That seems to work for thousands of other folks.

MR. KREINDLER: Your Honor, this is our first time to present the case that we see fit in the way we want to present it. I could detail a lot of differences between the two, but our committee has been working together and discussing these, and I don't know that it's the best thing for us to do to talk about all the differences between the two complaints, but our complaint has some fact allegations, not in the other, as the other has some facts and items not in ours.

And including the people we have not filed for, for the 5,000 people we represent, we have a right to state our case the way we want to state it, and I don't believe that there is any prejudice or any inefficiency in proceeding this way. There will be two complaints. Everything we do from here on out, as has been the case for 15 years, we are completely unified on, discovery, court conferences. There isn't a gap among any members of the plaintiffs' committee. We are acting together.

But for thousands of people, family members of people

who were murdered who have never yet been able to voice their allegations against Saudi Arabia, we have a right to present our case the way we think best, and I am joining with my colleagues in simplifying the procedure by urging that every new plaintiff sign onto the Federal, O'Neill, and Burnett complaint so that there are only two complaints.

THE COURT: I don't understand why what's good enough for everybody else is not good enough for the Ashton plaintiffs. If you're encouraging every other claimant or plaintiff to sign on and to have their voice heard through this consolidated amended complaint and, yet, your clients need to have a separate voice, I don't mean to undermine their claims, but we are talking about thousands and thousands and thousands of people here, and we are trying to come up with something that is sufficient.

What I'm struggling with is why the lawyers and the Court should be required to review two separate complaints and two separate motions and all that that undertakes when 98 percent of the plaintiffs are all in one complaint, why we need to have a special carve-out for these other plaintiffs.

I'm not trying to devalue your sentiments that your clients have the right to be heard, but that voice, I assume, can be brought forward, and you are asking for every other lawyer to have their client's voices heard through this consolidated amended complaint that the Plaintiffs' Executive

Committee thinks is strong enough to states these claims.

What's so special about Ashton?

MR. KREINDLER: Let me say this. I believe that every plaintiff has a right to start their case and present their case the same way. Now, in my career I have never worked off a master complaint and from every -- from Pan Am 103 to this case, there have always been different complaints when a motion is filed. It can either be one motion or separate motions.

The Ashton plaintiffs are not a spinoff. This is half the death cases and a majority of the injury cases and the complaints are different. There are facts that we thought important to include that others didn't, and there are other facts and components that others thought important to conclude.

THE COURT: What would you recommend that I do if 50 lawyers come in in the next month and say what you are saying to me right now.

MR. KREINDLER: Here is my suggestion. Number one, give this process a chance to play out. There is a certain practical reality here. Now, 90 percent or a huge percentage, 80 percent of the death cases are filed. My prediction is, as new people join -- and no one wants to be left on the sideline -- my prediction is, a month from now, instead of having 20 different complaints before the Court, we will be down to two and I think that's a very solvable problem.

Over the next days or weeks Saudi Arabia can decide

whether or not to consent to ours being an amendment to the earlier Ashton complaint against other defendants and, if so, we can have the same briefing schedule. We believe that this does not upset the briefing schedule. Certainly if Saudi Arabia wants to consent to an amendment, and there will be no burden on the Court. When we get to the briefing, we are amenable to one brief to dismiss both actions or two briefs with an area of overlap.

But, either way, I believe you will soon have before you virtually all the plaintiffs in this case down to two complaints with some different facts and a different approach and a different presentation, without prejudice to any plaintiff's right to assert the most powerful claims that they feel exist in the way they think is appropriate. I don't foresee a problem with this at all.

Just as a footnote, what I wanted to say about the committee, we are on exactly the same page and this is how we were operating. We always understood what was happening was a briefing schedule for the remanded actions and other cases could shortly file their own complaints.

As it's turning out, and I have not seen the complaint that was filed today, but it's my understanding that it is identical or substantially the same as the Federal/O'Neill/Burnett complaint. So I think if you let this process run its course, we are going to be down to two

complaints and a very manageable schedule for the defendant to answer or move, and we know it's going to be a motion, not an answer.

THE COURT: Does the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee recommend requiring any newly filed complaint containing an attorney certification that the complaint largely or substantially tracks the consolidated amended complaint?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, we have been having some conversations with the attorneys who are in the newly filed actions and the one thing that I can report is that all indications so far are that the folks that we have talked to in the newly filed cases intend to adopt the consolidated amended complaint for purposes of litigation, so we do expect that the group of actions you identified in your order for purposes of today's conference will be adopting the consolidated amended complaint. We are awaiting final answers from a couple. I do think Barrison, Addesso, Aguilar, Hodges, Desimone, Akin all intend to adopt the consolidated amended complaint, and hopefully I have not misspoken on any of those. I'm sure counsel will advise.

I believe that the complaint that was filed today does in fact track the consolidated amended complaint, and we are going to be recommending to anyone who reaches out to us who is a potential plaintiff that they file a complaint in the form of the consolidated amended complaint. Certainly I am,

Mr. Goldman.

THE COURT: Can we come up with some sort of system so that the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee can notify the Court?

This is one of many cases that I have on my docket and it would be nice to have experts let me know whether or not I should assume that a newly filed complaint is in fact an adoption of the consolidated amended complaint.

MR. CARTER: Yes, your Honor. We had some conversations downstairs about what the most effective procedural advice would be to do that, whether it's a short-form complaint that essentially plaintiffs in those cases could come in and simply adopt and incorporate into their complaints the consolidated amended complaint and take the benefit of that, or whether it's some sort of stipulation to that effect. We are having those conversations now. We think we will have a firm proposal on that very shortly.

THE COURT: Good. I'm glad to hear that.

Mr. Kreindler, one other question before we move away from Ashton.

From a judicial efficiency standpoint, which is one of the considerations that I'm taking, why would the best course of action not be to have Saudi Arabia move against the consolidated amended complaint, let that motion be decided, and then once that motion is decided, issue an order to show cause as to why that decision that came out of that process shouldn't

apply to Ashton? Why is that not the most efficient way to proceed?

MR. KREINDLER: I think a more efficient way to proceed is to deal with all the briefing right away. If we follow your Honor's recommendation, there will be a decision on the motion. If the motion is denied, then we have a whole separate round of us arguing that it has to be denied in our case, too, even though it's different allegations.

Conversely, if the motion was granted, we would have a whole separate briefing schedule where we are arguing that a different result should apply in our case. So instead of doing it in two phases, I think it's more efficient just to do it at once. We will know sometime fairly soon whether we can be on the same schedule because if there is a consent to either accept service in a standalone case or to treat ours as an amendment, there shouldn't be a problem for a motion to dismiss both complaints being filed by June 1, and we are on the same schedule.

I don't see a need to do it in two separate waves. I think it's more efficient to do it all at one time.

MR. KELLOGG: Your Honor, the premise of
Mr. Kreindler's argument, and he said this several times, is
that they never filed suit before against the Kingdom of Saudi
Arabia and the Saudi High Commission. That is simply not
correct. I refer the Court to document 2891, which was filed

on the 15th of September in 2014. It is plaintiffs' motion to file a consolidated amended pleading of facts in evidence as to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Saudi High Commission. It was in a proposed amended complaint after the initial remand from the Second Circuit.

We opposed that amendment on two grounds. First, on the grounds that there was a very limited purpose for the Second Circuit remand and it was inappropriate for them to open up the record with a great deal of new allegations; but, second, we also argued that it was futile because it did not correct the defects in the existing complaints.

Judge Daniels agreed with us on the latter point. He did not reach the former. He agreed with us that it was futile. He dismissed the complaint against us. And Ashton plaintiffs were part of the appeal on that. They joined in the document 2891. They signed the pleadings. They are listed as participating in the proposed amended complaint. They participated in the appeal. They are part of the remand. We had every reason to expect during these back-and-forth letters that they were part of that process that we were agreeing on as well. For them now to have laid in the weeds during that and come up with a new complaint imposes a substantial burden not just on us, but also on the Court.

THE COURT: I guess I go back to my question to you about remedy, which is tied into my question to you about the

Ashton plaintiffs to file this separate complaint and whether or not you expected it or I expected it, I'm not quite sure that there is an appropriate remedy. I don't know. You said dismiss the complaint. If the parties are allowed to file this complaint up until 2019, I'm not really sure that that's the appropriate remedy here.

MR. KELLOGG: Parties can file new complaints.

Parties were not in the proceeding before, but the Ashton

plaintiffs were part of the prior proceeding. Their complaint

was dismissed and they were part of the remand from the Second

Circuit, so they have to amend. And they have not given an

actual legitimate reason for why they did not amend as of March

1 if that's what they wanted to do.

MR. KREINDLER: Your Honor, I have got to say one other thing because it makes no sense. The Ashton plaintiffs never sued Saudi Arabia. We joined with our colleagues. The committee speaks in one voice in 2014. But 2014 is a decade after the statute of limitations has run. So it just isn't right to create the impression that we ever sued Saudi Arabia or forfeited our right to do so after JASTA because the plaintiffs' committee speaks as one voice and we all support one another in the relief sought, even if it doesn't apply to some plaintiffs. Had we won in the Second Circuit, that would not have affected the Ashton plaintiffs because we never have

of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee seemed to suggest that

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either that tracks the consolidated amended complaint or you will be joining the consolidated amended complaint. As you can tell from the latest colloquy, we want to have as few complaints as possible here in order to streamline and manage this case. Can you tell me a little bit about where things stand on that issue.

MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, we have been speaking over the last several days with the executive committee trying to work out a process by which we can adopt the complaint that the majority has put forth. We think a simple solution would be a notice of adoption or a short-form complaint by which if there are any new cases that get filed, they can just automatically adopt the pleadings as they exist. That way there will be one briefing schedule and one set of briefs, which we will be working to see if we can help the executive committee with throughout the process.

THE COURT: That's what I was talking about with Mr. Carter. Hopefully, the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee will come up with a proposal for that. I think that resolves my first problem, which is that we had four complaints that were identical.

My second question for you, and this also may be mooted if you join the consolidated amended complaint, is your motion for leave to serve by way of publication. Should I assume that that's mooted now if you are going to be moving

within the consolidated amended complaint?

MR. NAPOLI: Not exactly, your Honor. So the consolidated complaint has just the one defendant, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. There are the additional defendants that we have sued as well. There are 14 counsel all together. We have reached out to all of them. And the consensus so far, we have spoken with half of them, that they are going to talk to their clients to see if they will waive service and consent to service so there will be no need for the motion. I would ask that the Court give us a little time to continue those conversations, and hopefully all defendants will agree to accept service by consent, and then we can stipulate to the withdrawal of the motion.

THE COURT: The way these motions are typically filed is that a lawyer has made real efforts to identify somebody and figure out a way to serve them and the motion needs to set forth all of the ways in which you made those efforts. In this case, as was reported by counsel, many of these defendants are represented in this case. I think one of the defendants is dead. It doesn't appear that a real effort was made to effect service before that motion was filed.

I'm inclined to deny the motion. It's without prejudice and you can make a new application if there are certain defendants who refuse to accept service. And to those defendants, counsel, who are here, I hope you will all work

together on this issue. And then if you want to make an application for service by way of publication for a particular defendant, you need to make a showing that you've really searched and made real efforts to identify where that person is and try to attempt service.

MR. NAPOLI: Sure. Fair enough, your Honor. And we understand the standards that are involved in coming to the most unusual request to serve by publication. This case, as you know, has gone on for 15 years and I think at some point the executive committee themselves reached a point where they were unable to serve process and made a motion for publication. So it's not that we didn't make efforts or intended to make efforts; it's we knew those efforts were going to be futile. That's why we brought the publication. I'm hopeful that we can work out the service issues, but we understand your Honor.

THE COURT: I am going to deny the motion. It's without prejudice and you can make an application on a particular showing with a particular defendant.

MR. COTTREAU: Your Honor, if we could just clarify a couple quick points. I appreciate the denial of the motion.

One is, my client is a publicly traded company in Dubai. It's not as it's been characterized, a terrorist hiding in any way. It is easy to be found. Having said that, I have not received a call. I think it was represented that all defendants have received calls yesterday or the day before. I

have not received any call to accept service.

But if we could have a court order, that would be very useful in case there is any lack of clarity, either now under existing law or as the law develops in the future, that an acceptance of service by a defendant or a waiver of service by a defendant will have no impact on that defendant's ability to argue that this Court lacks personal jurisdiction.

MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, we consent to that. I think that's always the case. We would stipulate to that in our waiver. To the extent that you can help us expedite getting the waivers, great.

THE COURT: I'm happy to issue an order, if that would make the process more streamlined, and ask that the defendants get back to counsel within the next two weeks on their position and that any waiver of service would not constitute a waiver of any jurisdictional defenses.

MR. COTTREAU: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think, Mr. Napoli, those were my only questions for you. Thank you. I did want to call up one other lawyer, if the lawyer for the newly filed Homer case is here.

Can you state your name for the record.

MR. PANTAZIS: I am Dennis Pantazis, and I represent the Homer complaint that was filed today. That's 3476. It is 289 plaintiffs. They are family victims of decedents of 9/11.

Your Honor, I am part of the Plaintiffs' Executive

Committee, but previously we have been representing Havlish and still do and Hoglan against Iran. We had not participated in the Saudi cases up until this complaint. The purpose of this complaint was to add those plaintiffs that were in the Hoglan and Havlish case that were not part of the Saudi case. So we contacted and worked with the executive committee and we were instructed, and I think it was my interpretation as well, that the consolidated complaint was only for the remand. Since these people were not part of that, they would not be added to the consolidated complaint. At least that's what we were instructed.

THE COURT: Does the complaint track the consolidated amended complaint?

MR. PANTAZIS: We worked with them. Our intent was to be identical except for the parties to the consolidated complaint.

THE COURT: One other housekeeping question. It doesn't appear that you commenced this action as a separate action, but that it's only been filed in the MDL case. Or have you also --

MR. PANTAZIS: Only been filed in the MDL case.

THE COURT: I think, and maybe somebody here can help me, but I think the practice has been to open a new case, get a new civil docket number, and then it will be related to the MDL case.

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MR. PANTAZIS: We debated that, but based on the fact that the Court wanted to have all the parties and all the complaints we deemed today, and the fact that we would be joining the consolidated complaint, we thought it would be better to at least today to notify the Court by filing through the MDL. If the Court directs us as you have, we will file a separate case.

THE COURT: I will double-check to make sure, but I think the correct protocol for newly filed cases is to file them in both a new case under its own action and in the MDL case.

MR. PANTAZIS: That's the way we normally file them. We thought since there was a consolidated complaint and the effort was to join it, we would file it just with this. We will do it both ways.

THE COURT: Presumably, once we get something in place from the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee on how we are going to have people join that consolidated amended complaint, I take it the Homer plaintiffs will file whatever that form is.

MR. PANTAZIS: Absolutely. Our purpose was to notify the Court and the defendants and to track the consolidated complaint.

THE COURT: Great. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Carter.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, the Court's dialogue with

Mr. Napoli triggered an issue that I thought timely to bring up at this point. There are claims against nonsovereign defendants in, I believe, six of the cases that are now pending in the MDL, six of the newer cases in the MDL. The four cases by Mr. Napoli, a case captioned Lloyd's that my firm represented, and a case on behalf of Beasley that Mr. Kreindler represents.

The nonsovereign defendants who are named in those cases and the Defendants' Executive Committee reached out to me recently in the hopes of reaching an agreement on any amendments of the claims in those cases against the nonsovereign defendants, the timing for that so that we could all be on the same page. We have got an agreement from everyone who has those claims that any amendments as to the nonsovereign defendants in those cases will be done within 30 days and then there is going to be a schedule proposed for briefing those. We are hopeful, I think, again that there can be couldn't consolidated briefing on all those actions in relation to the motions to dismiss of those nonsovereign defendants.

THE COURT: Let me say back to you what you just said to me so I understand.

For these six cases and potentially others, since that seems to be happening, with respect to the nonsovereign defendants, there is an application being made to those

defendants now to amend those pleadings and then to set a briefing schedule, which may or may not -- sounds like will not coincide with the June 1 schedule that we already have in place. Is that correct?

MR. CARTER: I think that's correct. I think the proposed amendments would have to occur within the next 30 days, and then there is likely to be some divergence of opinion on the part of the lawyers representing the nonsovereign defendants who will be moving about the timing on their motions to dismiss. Again, we are going to try to do it this in an orderly way and hopefully through consolidated briefing in those cases. I think the allegations in those cases as to the nonsovereign defendants, I had not studied them in detail, but I do think that they are harmonious enough for there to be consolidated briefing in that setting.

THE COURT: They are also distinct enough or distinguishable enough that there is no need to consolidate that motion practice with the sovereign motion to dismiss. Is that correct?

MR. CARTER: That's correct, your Honor. It's completely different issues, and I just wanted to clarify one point because some of us may have misheard. I know that the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee members who have signed under the consolidated amended complaint were of the understanding that should briefing go forward as to the Kingdom's motion to

dismiss as to both the consolidated amended complaint and the Ashton complaint, there would be separate briefing as to those two issues. But it is not an issue, admittedly, that we have spoken to Mr. Kellogg about at this point.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Kreindler, you were speaking briefly about the role of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee and I cut you off.

Is there anything else that you want to educate me about as far as how you see the committee working on a going-forward basis?

MR. KREINDLER: No, your Honor. I think I've covered it. I just wanted to stress that we are always exactly one team doing the same thing. There is no issues in the committee, whether it was the appeal in 2014 or how we are proceeding now. I just wanted to assure you that we are exactly on the same page and uniform in our approach and we will do everything humanly possible to coordinate with all other counsel so we can simplify briefing and filings in all related matters.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, a related data point. The Plaintiffs' Executive Committee structure was established through a case management order issued many, many years ago, I think in 2004. It's case management order No. 3 in the MDL proceeding. I believe the docket No. is 248. One of the reasons I can't tell you for certainty is because I think it actually preceded the implementation of the ECF system and, as

a consequence, I'm reading off of a handwritten notation, but in terms of assessing what the duties, obligations, and powers of the executive committees are in the litigation, those are set forth in that case management order.

THE COURT: Is there any reason why we might want to have a case management order No. 4? Do you think there is a need at this stage to reaffirm the role of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee or put anything on the record that's more current?

MR. CARTER: I don't know that there is anything that we see presently about the structure and powers of the executive committee that needs to be changed. We would, by the way, if I'm correct, be on case management order No. 7. There were several after case management order No. 3. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's a good segue into a question I have about discovery.

MR. COTTREAU: Your Honor, I don't mean to interrupt or break your train of thought. I understand that a lot of these new cases have not been formally part of the MDL and they are simply showing on the docket as related cases. And maybe it would be appropriate for your Honor to order that the case management orders in place in this case apply also to the related cases as well as to the cases that have been consolidated formally under the MDL.

THE COURT: Because you think those cases aren't otherwise covered by the existing orders?

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MR. COTTREAU: As I understand it, they have been shown and docketed as being related cases and transferred to you and to Judge Daniels. But I think there may be an issue as to whether they are formally part of the MDL.

THE COURT: I thought that that had been resolved, but I will look and see if that is in fact the case.

MR. PANTAZIS: One quick question. Based on that, the way I have participated in MDLs before on consolidated cases, if the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee has a consolidated complaint, plaintiffs can join that consolidated complaint and, therefore, it would be under the order and would not have to file separate cases and that might clean up some of the issues the Court has been discussing. Is that a possibility under your organizational plan?

THE COURT: I think it is.

MR. PANTAZIS: Because it would be an easier fix from our perspective to simply join in the consolidated complaint.

THE COURT: Sure. And I think that is my desire as well. What I just need to reflect on is whether or not there should still be sort of a pin in a new civil docket number that acknowledges that case.

I think what I am going to do is, I am going to ask the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee to send a letter to me in

the next week. And what I would like to hear from you all is on some of these topics we have been discussing: One, whether or not there should be -- what's your recommendation for having new parties join the consolidated amended complaint. Should there be a notice of adoption or some sort of shell complaint form? And, relatedly, whether or not in the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee, whether or not your recommendation is to have new complaints opened as a new civil and related or not.

I'd like to hear from you all what you think, from your experience, is the best way to proceed. And maybe if you could also address the concern that Mr. Cottreau just raised about making sure that related cases are truly part of the MDL and if an appropriate order needs to be put in place, if you could propose that order. I'd like that letter from the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee within a week.

Separately I'd like a letter from -- these can be separate letters -- from the Saudi Arabia and the Saudi High Commissioner and the Ashton parties as to what is the current position on the status of the complaint. If there is agreement, that's terrific. If there is not, I will hear from both of you as to what you think is the appropriate remedy and issue my rulings. If I can get a letter within a week on the Ashton issues.

Then I am going to give the parties two weeks to send me a letter on the issue related to the new cases with the

nonsovereign defendants and where we are on that case. And I think in that letter I would like to also hear from Mr. Napoli on the issue of service and where we are on that particular issue, and then we can also discuss where things stand with respect to the complaint, whether there will be an amended complaint that's going to be filed; if so, a proposed schedule for that amended complaint to be filed and thereafter a proposed schedule for any motions that are anticipated.

MR. SALERNO: Peter Salerno of Salerno & Rothstein. I represent Yassin Kadi. Mr. Kadi is a nonsovereign defendant in all the cases. He is in the new cases as a defendant, but has also been in the old cases. He made a motion to dismiss many years ago that was granted, but the Second Circuit remanded the claims against him and others, but I am not sure they are in these cases, remanded the claims against him for personal jurisdiction discovery. My client has been in that personal jurisdiction discovery producing documents since late 2013, within months after the remand.

With that history, the concept of answering or moving with respect to any of the new complaints strikes one as an exercise in futility since we know that the Second Circuit has already said that the claims in the old complaints, at least, need to be elucidated by discovery, so presumably if we move to dismiss and won again, the same thing would happen and that would certainly be wasteful. If we lost, we would be in the

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THE COURT: This is supposed to be judicially

motion to compel. But procedurally we are in the same

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situation as Kadi.

supervised discovery, as you represent to me. So it seems like I need to be supervising better than I am.

MR. SALERNO: We have no complaints on that score, your Honor, I assure you.

The fact of the matter is, under Judge Maas we had been working through the process of producing documents. There are other defendants producing documents that are not remanded defendants, but they are in the case. I think we all expect that process to be -- each defendant is in a different situation. I can't speak for them. We are about to finish our document production as we see it, I think, within a matter of days, if not a week or so.

THE COURT: I have a note in my notes here that document discovery is to end March 31 and this must be that document discovery that we are referring to.

MR. SALERNO: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: And that the Plaintiffs' Executive

Committee suggested an April 21 status letter on whether any
motions to compel will be filed.

MR. SALERNO: Yes. I have to say, our final production is going to be large. We had been doing it on a rolling basis and finally discovered that we couldn't stop and do production and still get it done, so we decided to keep working on coding documents, the ultimate of which, the last one is going to be large. I doubt if the plaintiffs will be in

a position to say whether they have a motion to compel in three weeks, but that's up to them.

In any event, we expect to meet that deadline actually, yes.

MR. COTTREAU: Your Honor, if we could just address the deadline issue. Sean Carter and Alan Kabat and I have all been speaking, and I hope on behalf of the defendants who are currently in document discovery and who are subject to your fall order last fall of a March 31 deadline for document discovery.

I think we have agreement between Mr. Carter and myself and Mr. Kabat, with your consent, to extend that deadline to June 16, if we could. I think almost all of the defendants need an additional extension, maybe with one or two exceptions, to complete document discovery and some of that is because we are still working out trying to work through some issues with the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Mr. Carter, yes.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, yes. The defendants approached us recently and requested an extension to June 16, and we are not opposing that extension. There is an issue that one of the defendants in discovery, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth, or WAMY, has indicated that it expects to need much longer to complete its production potentially until September, some time in September. That struck the executive

committee as quite a long period of time for completion of the productions. The letter advising us of the proposed new date didn't provide much detail about why that length of an extension would be necessary.

I had a brief conversation with Mr. Mohammedi, who represents WAMY, as we came into court today and suggested that it would be beneficial for us to hear from him during today's hearing so your Honor can consider what kind of a deadline for WAMY's production would be appropriate.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Yes, your Honor. My name is Omar Mohammedi representing WAMY International.

We have quite a large number of documents we have to go through. So far we have produced over 700,000 pages of documents, and we have been producing the supplemental documents from April 2015 every four weeks, three weeks, average of 35,000 pages of documents. It's impossible for us to complete that discovery by June 15. We are doing everything we can. Our clients, they are doing their own due diligence. They are looking for documents. They are finding more documents. We are going through all those documents. 95 percent of those documents are in Arabic. Some of them are in different languages. Your Honor, we are doing our best to get this discovery done. And we think that September 30 will be the best date for us to complete this discovery.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MOHAMMEDI: Thank you.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, sorry. There was one issue I neglected in relation to the executive committee's consent to the extension of the discovery deadline to June 16. We have communicated to the defendants that while we are agreeing to the extension to that date, we expect that the productions to be rolling to the extent possible so that we don't receive a massive portfolio of documents all on June 16, and my understanding is that that's how they intend to proceed.

THE COURT: With respect to those defendants who believe they can complete their discovery by June 16, what do you think would be an appropriate time for you to file a status letter with the Court notifying me whether or not you anticipate filing any motions to compel?

MR. CARTER: The difficulty that I think was suggested in some of the defendant's statements is that we appear to be looking at potentially hundreds of thousands of documents being served between now and June 16, mostly in Arabic. So without the benefit of an opportunity to assess what the productions look like and make a determination how long it's going to take us to get through them, it's difficult to say. We can propose to send a letter stating our views based on a 30-day preliminary review sort of keep to something on the books on that point.

THE COURT: I am going to grant WAMY's application to

complete its documents on September 30 and that's contingent upon continuing a rolling production. And with respect to the other nonsovereign defendants who are engaged in this personal jurisdiction discovery, I'll extend the deadline to June 16 as requested. But I do want the parties to engage in rolling production.

MR. COTTREAU: Your Honor, just to clarify, we are in merits discovery and some of the other defendants are in merits discovery as well. I think there is a class of defendants in personal jurisdiction document discovery and a class of defendants that are in merits document discovery as well.

THE COURT: All of those categories will be completed by June 16. And as Mr. Carter said, I expect that to be a rolling production.

Why don't we set a status letter of July 31 to let me know where things stand with respect to those documents and whether or not at that time the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee thinks that it's likely to need to file a motion to compel or whether or not they need some more time to review and to give me a sense of why that is.

I think that that addresses all of the issues that I had on my agenda. Is there anything else from anyone they wanted to raise at this time?

I take it that with respect to the June 1 deadline for the motion, that's still on target with respect to the